

THE Farmington Times

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ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

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Flat River.

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of Flat River.

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FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
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For re-election.

FOR ASSESSOR
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of Flat River.

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of Flat River.

REPUBLICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Constable of St. Francois Town-
ship:
JAMES W. WHITEHEAD
of Flat River.

NEW HORRORS OF WAR

A French inventor has produced a new type of flying machine which does not have the wide wingspread of the old styles and which is capable of rising up direct from the ground without a preliminary run, which can alight vertically and which is able to hover in a fixed position and to go forward, backward or sideways at will, all at high speed. This is what is known as the helicopter type, with horizontal propellers, to develop which to the point now said to have been reached has been the aim of airship inventors for a number of years. It is easy to see the great use of a practicable machine of this character in civil life. Its ability to rise from and return to a small spot by vertical action renders the large aviation field unnecessary. It can make its home station on the roof of a house or business building. For instance, the mail ship from Chicago could land on the roof of the post office instead of skimming the aviation field in Forest Park and save all the time of transporting the mail to and from the park. This has been the needed invention to make private ownership of airplanes practicable. If this new aileron is at all claimed to be, its development for the service of commerce, transport and pleasure will be rapid. Air navigation will at once reach the stage of everyday practicality.

But its use in war is the thing which the most attracts attention. The bombing of cities and individual buildings and ships will become an exact science, when a machine presenting so much smaller vulnerable and visible surface can hover over the object of its attack, send down trial objects until it has the exact range, and then drop its bomb of destruction. Had Germany possessed such aircraft London and Paris and the hospitals in the rear of armies in France would not have come through their air bombardments with the comparatively small losses they experienced. That they would thus have been used there is no doubt in face of the record made of efforts to accomplish what destruction in the cities and the extermination of hospitals. At the beginning of the war it was thought that airplanes would destroy dreadnaughts and other vessels, but the handicap of being compelled to fly at a great height for safety and to aim bombs while in motion negated the potentiality of bomb dropping in naval combat, but with bombing machines that can hover over their mark until they have the exact range, the almost immunity of vessels would seem to disappear. What would have happened to our transports and to our 2,000,000 soldiers if fleets of ailerons had been able to remain stationary over them until they were able to land huge TNT bombs on their decks?

One of the statements made in connection with this invention is that it will tend to render war impossible because of its destructiveness. That is a fallacy completely exploded by the recent war, if not before. Every new weapon of destruction has been great-

ed with the same prophecy. When the Gatling gun was invented soon after our Civil war, peace prophets hailed it as so destructive that armies could not stand up against it, yet it was but a toy compared with the machine guns used in the late war, and how our soldiers faced those and swept them away, at great loss of life, to be sure, is a proud story for Americans. When the Vesuvius was built, with guns to hurl dynamite, she was to destroy fortifications at will and render defense impossible. She failed to do that, but the modern high explosive shell did not fail, yet the war went on. Hand grenades of the fuse type are an old weapon. In the days before modern explosives grenades were invented, such a weapon would have been declared able to render the defense of trenches impossible because producing conditions of destruction which defending troops could not endure, but trench life under bombs and gigantic shells was endured. The limit of human courage has not yet been reached. Space will not permit the mention of the many scientific discoveries which were predicted to put an end to war by their destructiveness, but war went on and still goes on. It will go on in spite of this new aileron and its horrible power for destruction.

E. M. House, the silent former advisor of President Wilson, has just said that no war need be feared for a generation because of the exhaustion of the nations and the lessons of the recent war. No person living probably has had better opportunity than he to study the effects of the war and the destruction wrought, the financial condition of the combatants and the desire of them all never again to have such an experience. On that side of the question he speaks by the book. But he ignores human nature. There will be wars in spite of the recent horrors and the present exhaustion. No people could be more exhausted or more impressed with the horrors of war than the Poles. Over their land the contending Russian and German armies surged and resurged, destroying billions of property and millions of lives. Poland is crying aloud for help to keep her people from starvation, yet she is carrying on a war with Soviet Russia which, prior to the gigantic world struggle, would have been called a large war. Other spheres of fighting exist throughout the world and nations talk as beligerently about their interests as they ever did. Even the United States is engaged in building the largest navy the world ever saw as to the number and quality of huge fighting ships. Nations will fight in the future as in the past in spite of the added instruments of death and the new destruction of cities and the lives of noncombatants behind the lines. The aileron bombing machine assures. International agreements not to use such means of destruction will be futile so long as a single nation is willing to break them, as Germany was in the late war. There is but one check upon war which appeals to the experience and common sense of men, and that is organization against it by the nations of the world. Multiplying the instruments of destruction will not prevent it, nor will the tremendous cost. The only hope lies in providing the means for settling all international questions peacefully and a union of nations that will outlaw any nation or group of nations which refuses to make use of those means and goes to war to achieve its ends. To such a world organization the United States will add its tremendous power when it can be done in such a way we can be assured that power will never be used to create or support war instead of preventing it. —Globe-Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS FOR SUPREME COURT

(By A. T. Edmonston.)

Jefferson City, Mo., June 23.—The entrants for the three places on the Supreme Court bench which will legally become vacant at the close of the year, by parties, are:

For the nomination of Judge, Supreme Court Division No. 1, unexpired term—Democratic: William T. Ragland of Paris, Monroe county, member of present Supreme Court Commission; and John M. Dawson of Kahoka, Clark county, practicing lawyer. The Republican candidates are: Conway Elder of St. Louis, now a Senator and also Assistant Secretary Republican State Committee; and North T. Gentry, Columbia, Boone county, who has several times in the past aspired to a Supreme Court Judgeship only to go down in defeat.

For the nomination of Judge, Supreme Court Division No. 2, unexpired term—Democratic: John L. Williamson of Kansas City, now on the bench through appointment; no party opposition. The Republican candidates for this one place are: C. C. Madison, Kansas City; Edward R. Higbee, Kirksville, Adair county, and Denton Dunn, Kansas City.

For the nomination of Judge, Supreme Court Division No. 2, full term—Democratic: Judge Fred L. Williams of Joplin, now a Supreme Court Judge and in the contest to succeed himself; no party opposition. The Republican candidates for this single nomination honor are: David E. Blair of Joplin, now on the Missouri State Public Service Commission; Sam D. Hodgdon of Webster Groves, now Probate Court in St. Louis county; and Arch B. Davis of Chillicothe, Livingston county, who several times previously was defeated for the same honor as a regularly nominated Republican aspirant.

High Class Democratic Nominees. The nominations for Supreme Court Judges the Democratic 1920 state ticket will offer party and independent voters of Missouri cannot be excelled when it comes to judicial ability and training and high character of the men. Since Judge William T. Ragland of Paris, Monroe county, is now on the Supreme Court, commission through unanimous selection a year ago by the judges of the Supreme Court the general feeling over the state among Democratic electors is that he is entitled to the party nomination for the higher place. His opponent, Lawyer Dawson of Clark

county, has not had the necessary experience as a Circuit Judge and otherwise to better qualify him for the nomination, is the opinion expressed by those acquainted and familiar with the legal training and experience of both candidates.

Judge Ragland, in his race for the Democratic nomination, has the almost unanimous indorsement and support of the members of the Missouri State Bar Association. Included is "the hearty approval of his candidacy by the St. Louis and Kansas City Bar Associations for the reason that his valuable experience as a member of the Supreme Court Commission paves the way as a huge asset for ascendancy to the Supreme Court bench itself.

Ten years of active experience on the Circuit bench of the Tenth Judicial District, which fact made ex-officio Judge of the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas; six years of trying service as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, during which period he passed the legal qualifications of fully 1,200 lawyers now following the profession in Missouri and elsewhere; and a year on the Missouri Supreme Court Commission, constitute the efficiency record of Judge Ragland, his friends are proudly pointing to as the chief reason why he should be tendered the Democratic nomination for Supreme Court Judge at the August primary, and be elected in November.

John W. Dawson is a practicing lawyer at Kahoka, Clark county. He filed for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Court Judge in May. He was an assistant in the legal department of Missouri during the four years that former Governor of Missouri, Elliott W. Major, was Attorney General. In 1914 he ran for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator against the late William J. Stone and was defeated by nearly ten to one. He must make a better race this time to land the Democratic nomination for Supreme Court Judge.

Efficiency Records, Judge Williams and Williamson.

As to the two Judges of the Supreme Court who are already nominated on the Democratic ticket to cross swords for the high honor with the two men the Republicans will select at the August primary, Judge Williams was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1916 for a term of four years, to fill the unexpired term of Judge John C. Brown, deceased. That it is the unanimous opinion of Missouri Democracy that he is entitled to a long term of ten years is clearly indicated by the fact that no one filed against him in the primary contest for the party nomination. Before he was elected a member of the Supreme Court, Judge Williams was, since January 3, 1913, a period of three years, on the Supreme Court Commission. His brilliant official record, covering a period of several years, amply supplies the argument why he easily will be re-elected in November.

Judge Williamson of Kansas City was practicing law there when he was called to the Missouri Supreme Court a year ago through appointment by Governor Gardner. He was born in Carroll county, Mo., educated in the public schools and at Kentucky University at Lexington, Kentucky. His professional record follows: Admitted to the bar September 30, 1891, at Chillicothe, Mo.; to the Supreme Court of Missouri, March 25, 1893; president Kansas City Bar Association in 1912; member of commission appointed by Governor Major in 1914 to revise civil and criminal codes of procedure of Missouri; member Missouri Bar Association and American Bar Association; practiced law in Kansas City, Mo., for fifteen years prior to his appointment to Missouri Supreme Court to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Charles B. Faris. Never was a candidate for any office, elective or appointive. He was married December 8, 1891, to Miss Lucy E. Willett of Carlisle, Ky.

PERTINENT POLITICAL PRATTLE

(By A. T. Edmonston.)

Jefferson City, Mo., June 22.—The candidacies on the Democratic ticket of Col. Geo. H. Scruton of Sedalia for the nomination for United States Senator; Col. Ruby D. Garrett of Kansas City, for Governor; E. V. Heisserer of Benton, Scott county, for State Treasurer; Col. James E. Rieger of Kirksville, for Congress in the First District, and Col. Jacob L. Milligan of Richmond, for Congress in the Third District, will have a tendency on primary day, Tuesday, August 3, to draw more than a majority of the votes of demobilized soldiers to the Only Reliable Party. The "gop" ballot only offers one candidate for a big honor, Col. Dwight M. Davis of St. Louis, who aspires to the questionable and very uncertain glory of being the Republican senatorial standard bearer next November.

The Democratic ticket of primary day offering five chances to vote for former Missouri soldiers to the one opportunity presented by the aggregation in the race for nominations from the Republican party which considers it entirely proper and honest to sell the Missouri presidential delegation to the highest bidder, the indications are that eighty-five per cent of the "doughboy" electors of the state will select the ballot of the former to vote.

Missouri supplied approximately 150,000 soldiers for actual service during the World War and nearly all are back in the state. If this huge aggregation votes on primary day, and the outlook now is that all will, about 125,000 will employ the Democratic ballot to express their choice for the men they want to vote for at the fall election. If these demobilized "doughboys" go as strong for Col. Scruton and Col. Garrett on primary day as they intend to do for young Heisserer, it will greatly worry the candidates who are opposing those two. Col. Milligan has no opposition and therefore the Third District congressional nomination will be tendered him unanimously. Col. Rieger has opposition. If the soldier boys rally to his candidacy, as he thinks they will, he will land the nomination in the First District.

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Heisserer Is a Real "Doughboy"

Everything points to young Heisserer, now back in the banking business in Benton, Scott county, candidate for State Treasurer, as the Democrat on whom the rank and file of the demobilized soldiers of Missouri will unite their entire strength, first on primary day to nominate him, and, then, on election day to put him over by a large majority. The main reason is that he is a real "doughboy", the only one on either ticket running for a big honor. The other soldier candidates were all officers during the recent European conflict and therefore are not as close to the "doughboys" as Heisserer is. Two opponents, John H. Stone of Butler, Bates county, and William O. Stacy, Webster Groves, St. Louis county, will divide the votes of those Democrats who do not look with favor on a former "doughboy" being highly honored by his party. From Kansas City and St. Louis comes the information that Democratic leaders of these two metropolitan areas have already declared for Heisserer without ever having met or communicated with him, for the reason that they are of the opinion that a real "doughboy" on the next ticket will prove a pillar of strength on election day. State Senators Michael Kinney and Joseph H. Brogan of St. Louis and Tom Pendergast and Joseph H. Shannon of Kansas City are among those who have sent word to young Heisserer that they favor his candidacy.

Pro-Germans to Oppose Soldier Candidates

Democratic "Doughboys" and demobilized officers who are seeking minor nominations on the Democratic ticket all over Missouri outnumber Republican candidates who saw service in the recent war three to one. This is another fact which will materially assist in drawing the "doughboy" vote to the Only Reliable Party primary day and keep it in line for the fall election, since fully eighty per cent of the soldierboy candidates on the Democratic ballot will be nominated.

The "gop" party of Missouri is fully sixty per cent pro-German and the other forty per cent American and negro. It can therefore be easily surmised that will happen to demobilized soldiers, still Republican, who are bold enough to seek nominations from their party at the August primary. Not one will even have a look-in for the honor applied for. The "dripping" waterlogged condition of the platform Col. Dwight M. Davis is running on to

land the "gop" nomination for United States Senator, will not save him. An overwhelming Waterloo will be his reward from the "Hun" Republicans for being American enough to participate in the war against Germany. He will be crucified politically for his patriotism and loyalty to his country. It is already known that the pro-Germans of St. Louis, Kansas City, Cape Girardeau, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Perryville, Hermann, Washington, Union and Wittenberg, and other "burgs" in Gasconade, Franklin, Perry, St. Charles, Putnam, Warren, Cole, Cooper, Osage, Scott, Chariton, and a dozen other counties of Missouri in which the Kaiser ranks higher among a majority of the population than does the President, will be abroad on primary day at sunrise and continue active until the polls close in their determination to defeat all soldiers who seek honors on the "gop" ticket. Senator Spencer, as dry as he is, will be renominated by "wet" pro-Germans solely for the reason that he took no active part in the World War, and Col. Davis, his chief opponent, did.

Real Missourians are advising all "doughboys" to vote the Democratic ticket primary day to insure the nomination of all soldier candidates and to again vote it on election day to put over the men they helped to nominate.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

In the nomination of Senator Harding as the Republican candidate for the presidency, the Senate cabal won just as it had planned, a fact which is obvious to the most careless and indifferent onlooker. The cabal also dictated the platform, and from the beginning to the end was in undisputed control of the convention. Mr. Dougherty, the able and far-seeing manager of the successful candidate, foretold the result months ago. To him as a prophet the crown must go. The job was done, as he said it would be, by the "tired men", meeting in a hotel room in the early hours of the morning of the fourth day of the convention, to decide whom the convention should be permitted to nominate. Then it was, according to Mr. Dougherty, that Senator Harding's name was to be presented—and accepted. So it turned out. Harding was picked out six months ago by the cabal, because, as The News correspondent has said: "it regarded him as a man who would be satisfactory to the members of the Senate should he be put in the White House."

The prearranged program was carried out smoothly. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans will indorse this method of naming a candidate, and the rather striking ignoring of the voice of the people—even of the people of Ohio—as expressed at the primaries. The ticket resembles the platform in at least one respect, since both are entirely colorless. The action of the convention points the Republicans in the campaign without any striking, definite platform assertion, and they are further handicapped by having a candidate who has no proved constructive record on which to make an appeal to the people. Mr. Harding is undoubtedly a respected and re-

spectable citizen in private life. Beginning his career without great opportunity he has won deserved success by his own efforts on political and business lines.

But he is a political product, and a representative of the senatorial interests that took it unto themselves to formulate the policy and name the candidates of the party. The convention wholly failed to recognize the Progressives. In a Chicago dispatch to The News was this:

"In the history of the Republican party, nothing quite comparable to this convention is to be found. Never before were the machine politicians so bold, so determined to have their way, regardless of cost, in order to bring about the nomination of Harding. Every sort of deal was resorted to. It is asserted that no one has yet come forward with a denial that practically all the political patronage of the executive department was pledged between 9 a. m. Friday and 9 a. m. Saturday."

In choosing a candidate for the vice presidency, the convention took Calvin Coolidge, the excellent governor of Massachusetts, who adds to the ticket and represents eastern rather than western political thought.—Indianapolis News.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

Prepared by McAfee Produce Co.,
Who are Paying the Following
Prices Today:

Eggs, per dozen	36c
Hens, per lb	21c
Old Geese, per lb	10c
4-lb Stags	12c
Cocks, per lb	12c
Ducks, per lb	20c
Spring Chickens, per lb	38c to 50c
Guineas, each	25c
Veal Calves, per lb	8c to 10c
Lard, per lb	20c to 25c
Hides, per lb	10c
Bacon, per lb	20c to 25c
Hams, per lb	20c to 25c
Shoulders, per lb	18c to 20c
New Potatoes, per bu.	\$4.25 to \$4.50
Wool, per lb	25c
Muscovy Ducks, per lb	13c
Copper, per pound	5c
Bones, per 100 lbs	25c
Brass, per pound	5c
Lead, per lb	2c to 4c
Rags, per 100 lbs	\$1.25
Zinc, per lb	2c
Aluminum, per lb	10c
Inner Tubes, per lb	3c
Good Butter, per lb	40c
Packing Butter, per lb	38c
Rubber, per lb	2c to 3c

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